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Colonial
Annapolis



COLONIAL ANNAPOLIS

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U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

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COLONIAL ANNAPOLIS

Quiet, winding streets, with trees o'er hung,
I sauntered through today,
Where anciently the songs were sung
Which warmed men to the fray
That gave our nation form and birth
And being on the Earth.

To be convinced that Annapolis is an ancient town, one doesn't have to consult the chronicles of history, nor even the wealth of tradition and folklore stories which abound among the natives. These, to be sure, are interesting in their way—yes, intensely so to many of us; but of far more interest to the average tourist is a stroll through the quaint old Annapolis streets, when one has the time to dawdle and dream and the day is one of summer's best.

The romance of this historic old city by the Severn gets you at the start. It grips your interest, your imagination. It fascinates you. You find yourself dreaming dreams and growing delightfully languid in pondering the eventful past. The great volume of history that was made here one hundred, two hundred, yes, some of it better than two hundred and fifty years ago, suddenly

takes on an added interest, and you find yourself wondering why you aren't carrying a Maryland History in your left-hand coat pocket. And so, without premeditation, you fall in love with Annapolis.

Ask anybody who knows, and he will tell you that Annapolis is probably the greatest centre of antiquity on the continent. There's hardly a street to be found in all the quaint old town but that possesses the charm and atmosphere lent by dozens of well-preserved, pre-Revolutionary residences and other buildings. Some are stately mansions of brick, with the inevitable wide chimney at each end of the gabled roof, and were, in the good old colonial days, occupied by men whose names are indelibly inscribed among the "immortals"—celebrated because of their part in the founding of our great Republic and in nurturing it in its infancy. Here, one is told, lived Samuel Chase, and there William Paca, two of Maryland's four signers of the Declaration of Independence. Yes, and over there, on lower Shipwright street, the famous Charles Carroll of Carrollton, another of the immortal four, lived and labored for the good of the new-born "Giant of the West," surviving, by six years, all the other signers of the Declaration. And so the merry music of colonial tales goes on, as one wanders and wonders.

Without its romance, its long eventful story of the past, about which much more will be said anon, Annapolis would still be a point of deep interest to tourists. As the capital city of Maryland, it is, of course, especially interesting to Marylanders; and as the seat of the great Naval Academy of the nation, it very naturally becomes a focal-point for the interest of every true American. Here, amid the glories of Maryland's charms, the future Admirals of the American Navy are trained; and here, amid these selfsame charms, many past and present "lights"



THE NAVAL ACADEMY CHAPEL
The Final Resting Place of Admiral John Paul Jones



THE OLD STATE HOUSE

Containing the Room where General George Washington Resigned his Commission as Commander-in-Chief
of the Continental Army

of our Navy were fitted for the service. Among these latter we recall the names of Sampson, Dewey, Schley, Hobson, Evans, Clark, Phillips, Bagley, Wainwright.

The Naval Academy buildings are as picturesquely situated as they are elaborately planned architecturally. They are grouped on a slope on the south side of the river, and are somewhat elevated above it. The grounds about them are green with the velvet of a well-kept lawn, and a host of big trees rear their heads majestically aloft.

Of the Naval Academy buildings, Bancroft Hall is the largest and most pretentious of the group. Its immensity can well be imagined when we tell you that it is larger than the Capitol at Washington by considerably over 40,000 square feet and covers twenty acres of ground. The cost to erect the Academy buildings is said to have been \$20,000,000.00.

The Naval Academy stands on the site of what was formerly Fort Severn, a military post in the early days. The Academy was established by Act of Congress dated October 10, 1845. It is to the navy, of course, what West Point is to the army, and it makes Annapolis of world-wide, as well as of nation-wide interest. And why shouldn't it, when it is called "the greatest naval school in the world!"

Midshipmen drills and band concerts are given at the Academy daily, and there are many relics of our country's infancy assembled here which are of general interest. Some of the historic old naval vessels that defended America during its young, frail life are still to be seen. The body of Admiral John Paul Jones which, after a long search by the Government's representative, was at last found in France, was taken up and brought to Annapolis, where, with impressive cere-

monies, it was placed in Bancroft Hall. These ceremonies were attended by a throng of people, among them being President Roosevelt and others of the nation's celebrities.

Probably no State House in the Union is of so much interest, historically, as the old Maryland State House at Annapolis. The original building was erected in 1696, history tells us, but it was destroyed by fire within the succeeding decade. The life of the present building dates from 1770, and stands on the site of the original structure, on the hill which served as a camping ground for troops during the Revolutionary War.

The spacious halls of the present State House have held many notable assemblies, and events of more than passing interest have occurred within their historic precincts. Significant among them is the occasion of General Washington resigning of his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, presented to the Congress, then assembled in the Senate Chamber of the present structure on December 23, 1783. Here, also, Congress ratified the treaty with Great Britain at the close of the Revolution, and commissioners from five states assembled here in 1786 and took action leading to the adoption of the Federal Constitution—that liberty-giving document which every true American reveres.

The historical paintings in Maryland's State House are well worth seeing, and one doesn't need to be an historian to appreciate them. One, which every American will love, graphically depicts the event just mentioned—General Washington resigning his military commission. Another presents that historical bit of arson known as the "Burning of the 'Peggy Steuart,'" painted by Frank B. Mayer. Then there is an excellent portrait of each of Maryland's four signers of the Declaration,—William Paca, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll and Samuel



GOVERNOR'S MANSION



LIBERTY TREE
Under which the Colonial Patriots Met

Chase. A portrait of Thomas Johnson, first Governor of Maryland, is another of the many fine paintings that embellish the walls of the old State House. At this point it may be interesting to note that Governor Johnson was elected in the fall of 1776, and was inaugurated at Annapolis on March 21, 1777, the ceremonies of which were followed by a great banquet, ball and illumination.

When one is searching around the old State House for reminders of the past, he turns an angle in the great brick walls and soon finds himself in the august presence of Baron de Kalb. The Baron commands the respect of every American and the profound admiration of a multitude. His inestimable service to the Colonies in the War of the Revolution can never be forgotten; and Congress did a commendable thing when it took action providing for this memorial in the Maryland State House grounds to the hero of the gory battlefield of Camden (S. C.), where he perished August 18, 1780. The inscription on the statue closes with these appropriate words: "The Congress of the United States of America, in gratitude for his zeal, service and merit, have erected this monument." The statue is of bronze and rests on a marble base.

In front of the State House stands the impressive figure, also in bronze, of Roger Brooke Taney, that eminent Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court and a distinguished Marylander. Born, of humble parents, on the shores of Battle Creek, an arm of the Patuxent River, in Southern Maryland, Roger Brooke Taney's career should be an inspiration to every lad in the land. Beginning his career as a lawyer, he gradually rose higher in public life, filling successfully the positions of member of the Maryland House of Delegates, State Senator, Attorney-General of Maryland, Attorney-General of the United States, Secretary of the Treasury, and Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. The

latter position he held for many years, in course of which decisions were rendered in many important cases, those relating to the Fugitive Slave Law being the most notable. Roger Brooke Taney was a picturesque figure in his time, and the hatless, bronze form that stands watch in front of the Maryland State House gives one but a faint impression of the greatness of the man. This statue originally stood inside the State House, as the sculptor intended, which is the reason for its being hatless.

Very near the State House, in the rear, stands the new Court of Appeals building. It was begun in 1901, and has been in use but a short while. The Governor's mansion is nearby, surrounded by a mass of trees and flower beds.

An institution that has lent as much fame to Annapolis as any other, no doubt, is old St. John's College. It is a non-sectarian institution, and, under its present name, was founded in 1789. The actual date of its founding, however, might be given as much earlier, because St. John's is really the descendant of King William School, founded in 1696, at the time the State capital was changed from St. Mary's to Annapolis, or Providence, as the town was then called. King William School enjoys the distinction of having been the first free school in the colony. McDowell Hall, the main building of St. John's, was originally built as a residence for Maryland's Governors. This school occupies historic ground. On its front campus is the old "Liberty Tree," estimated to be about 600 years old, under which, the story goes, colonial patriots met to consider means of defense against the tyranny of Great Britain. French soldiers who came to America to support the colonies in the Revolution, are buried on the school's rear campus. St. John's is the Alma Mater of many prominent men, among them being Francis Scott Key, author of the National Anthem.



SANDS HOUSE

Said to be the Oldest House in Annapolis, Built in 1649



HOME OF SAMUEL CHASE
One of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence

The lure of old Annapolis lies more in the architectural relics of the colonial period, dating from the founding of the town in 1649 down to the Revolution, than in the elegant public buildings having to do with more modern affairs. Mortals seem prone to prize more and more a memoir of the past, as its age increases. Buildings and relics hoary with age, though intrinsically valueless, seem to possess an enchanting atmosphere. This condition is emphasized, of course, if some celebrated person or event of the early days was intimately associated with the object in question. And so it is the ancient features, in fact and in questionable tradition, that lend color and charm to Annapolitan haunts, and give to the tourist and stranger a sense of being re-born into a long-ago epoch.

In roaming the shady streets here, one is reminded of what the poet Byron said,—that “From the wreck of the past, which hath perished, This much I at least may recall.” In this connection these words seem very appropriate to use here, because it is from the wreck of the past in Annapolitan quarters that we recall so much that makes Annapolis an object of American veneration and a mecca for tourist pilgrimages.

As we have already pointed out, there are so many pre-Revolutionary relics and buildings in Maryland’s capital that we feel a brochure of this character would be incomplete without mentioning a number that we have either not spoken of at all or have mentioned only in a most casual way. It would indeed be hard to find a more splendid representation of early American architecture than we have assembled here within the boundaries of Annapolis, and every one of the old places has its individual sketch of history and romance and folklore. So rich is Annapolis in this sort of thing that many of the horde of tourists will doubtless

feel as if they want to settle down and stay awhile amid the peace and charm and splendor of Annapolitan ways.

Just the quaintest hotel you ever saw is "Carvel Hall." Here lived, in the rosy days of the Eighteenth Century, William Paca, the distinguished gentleman whose signature, as everybody knows, appears on that memorable bit of paper known as the Declaration of Independence, about which, much has already been said. Carvel Hall was not a hotel in those days, however, but just a fine old colonial residence occupied by fine old colonial folks. We may well imagine that the hospitality for which Maryland was so famous in colonial days was freely dispensed in the home of William Paca, at Annapolis; and there are those who say that the spirit of its former host still pervades the corridors of Carvel Hall,—that the old mansion, besides being such a quaint, delightfully romantic place to stop, is also the right place to get a tempting meal.

The stately mansion of Samuel Chase, whose signature likewise appears on the oft-mentioned Declaration, stands on Maryland Avenue about midway between State Circle and the Naval Academy. It is one of the most imposing of the old mansions adorning Annapolis, is well preserved, and is now used as a home for the aged.

On the opposite side of the street from the Chase mansion is the Harwood House. It is said to have been erected about 1770, is in excellent condition, and is now occupied.

Follow Maryland Avenue on down to the edge of the Naval Academy and turn to the right on Hanover street. Just around the corner is the old Glebe House, occupied from 1759 to 1885 as the parish house of St. Anne's Church, itself entitled to a goodly slice of the colonial fame that lends so much interest to

Annapolis today. Certainly you'll be interested to know that St. Anne's parish was established under an act of the British Parliament in 1692. The first building was erected in 1695, and replaced by a second structure in 1792. The latter building was destroyed by fire in 1858, and the present St. Anne's built soon thereafter. It will be seen, therefore, that the Glebe House has historic connections.

Leaving the Glebe House, a walk of less than half a block along Hanover Street brings you to the old home of Anthony Steuart, owner of the brig "Peggy Steuart." Is there a schoolboy who doesn't know the story of the burning of the "Peggy Steuart"? How absorbing this bit of history becomes when one actually stands in front of the old house and recalls the story, letting thought revert reminiscently to what actually occurred on the very spot where he now stands. It is easy to imagine how the Maryland patriots gathered here in the street in front of Steuart's house; how the gibbet was pitched and the tragic significance of its presence; how he was awakened in the middle of the night, and his appearance there on the little colonial porch in front—how the burning of the cargo of tea was sternly demanded and the gibbet threatened if the demand was not at once acceded to. Yes, one can vividly picture all these details as he stands in front of the age-old Steuart House and ponders the story, which loses none of its interest with the passing of the years.

Another famous old place in Annapolis is the Home and Printing Office of Jonas Green, on Charles Street. It was in this old building that the Maryland Gazette, founded in 1727 and the first newspaper published in Maryland, was printed. The existence of this paper continued for 94 years, through the most stirring and eventful period of American development. On the first page of this paper, of the issue of Friday, May 24, 1745, appears an item on the arrival and

reception of the King and Queen of Poland in Olmuiz (a city of Bohemia), on January 9, of the same year, or four months and a half before its publication in the Gazette. We mention this to show how slowly news from abroad traveled in those days.

Obliquely across the street from the Jonas Green establishment is the elegant home of William Pinkney, who was called by Daniel Webster "the greatest of advocates." He it was who, in 1806, when both France and England were preying on American commerce, was sent as Envoy Extraordinary to England to try and get redress. After five years spent abroad without success, he returned to America just before the War of 1812. Through this war the redress William Pinkney had so eagerly but unsuccessfully sought was finally obtained. The William Pinkney house appears from without to be a palatial old homestead, and it is now occupied by Dr. Wells, a prominent physician of Annapolis.

A little way below Carvel Hall, where East Street crosses Prince George, is the Brice House, another of the handsome colonial structures that came into being in 1770 to grace Annapolis. It is so distinctively colonial and so attractive withal, that one isn't likely to pass it by without stopping for a more protracted view. Your attention is first attracted by the striking appearance of the central building, with its peaked roof and broad chimneys. Then the low wings, which make out from each side, arouse your curiosity, and keep you wondering till some accommodating passerby tells you that these subjoined buildings were the servants' cabins or "quarters."

Aunt Lucy Smith's Bake Shop is just below the Brice House, on Prince George Street; and a little way below that is the very antiquated Sand's House, said to be the oldest house in Annapolis. From this we infer that it must have been built when the town was founded, in 1649.



CARVEL HALL, THE OLD HOME OF WILLIAM PACA
One of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence



HOME OF JONAS GREEN

Where the First Newspaper in Maryland was Published in 1727

Annapolis was founded by the Puritans, and was called "Providence." The causes which lead up to this settlement of the Puritans in Maryland, are interesting. When Charles I. was beheaded, sentiment in the Virginia colony was divided. The Episcopalians in Virginia, who were in the majority, looked upon the beheading of King Charles as a great calamity, and were intolerent of those who thought otherwise. The Puritans in Virginia thought otherwise, and they were promptly forced to leave the colony. About 300 of them removed, in 1649, to Maryland, and were permitted by the Maryland Governor to settle on the Severn. They called their settlement Providence. A little later about 700 more of their faith removed from Virginia to Maryland and settled in Providence. Although kindly received by Governor Stone, representing Lord Baltimore, the Puritans soon began to make trouble for the Maryland Catholics, and finally succeeded, about 1654, in getting possession of the governmental machinery of the colony. This, however, is another story.

On Shipwright Street is the Richard Carvel House. This splendid structure figures prominently in the plot of the novel called "Richard Carvel," and certainly it impresses one as being a likely place about which to weave a romance. It sits back from the street in a cluster of trees and shrubbery, and presents a peaceful and cosy appearance to the sightseer in the street. It is now used as St. Mary's convent.

Just back of the Carvel House, on Gloucester Street, is St. Mary's Church, built in 1859, on ground that originally belonged to Charles Carroll of Carrollton and donated by his granddaughters. It is controlled by the Redemptorist Fathers.

The Charles Carroll homestead is a little nearer Spa Creek, about midway between Gloucester and Shipwright Streets. His life story is an interesting one.

As one of the signers of the Declaration, his name will live till the end of time. His position as such is exceptional, however, in that he survived by six years all the signers of this immortal document. "It is stated that, as the signing was progressing, John Hancock, the President of Congress, asked Mr. Carroll, who had not the happiness of voting for the Declaration, if he would sign it: 'Most willingly,' he replied; and taking a pen, he signed his name, as was his habit, Charles Carroll. A bystander remarked aloud, as Mr Carroll was signing his name, 'There go several millions,' alluding to the great wealth endangered by his adherence to the cause of independence. 'Nay,' said another; 'there are several Charles Carrolls—he cannot be identified.' Mr. Carroll hearing the conversation, immediately added to his signature the words, of CARROLLTON, the name of the estate on which he resided remarking as he did so, 'They cannot mistake me now.' " His passing away was at the ripe old age of 95.

At the lower end of Shipwright Street, not far from the old Carroll place, is the sight of an old shipyard that did business on Spa Creek as early as 1719, it is said. There doesn't seem to be much evidence now of its former activities. Instead, this part of the Annapolis shore-line seems to call forth the energy of nothing more formidable than the small boy, who, disabusing himself of his clothes, takes a try at the aquatic stunt, along with his fellows. What appeared to be a couple of rowing or canoe clubs seem now to dominate the Spa Creek terminus of Shipwright Street.

So many interesting places are tucked in here and there around Annapolis that it seems almost possible for one to ramble on and on and never get to the end of his story. Certainly the journalist and author should find this a field "ripe with the harvest." Inasmuch as the capacity of our "bobbin" is limited, the



STEUART HOUSE

Home of Anthony Steuart, Owner of the Brig "Peggy Steuart," burned in Annapolis Harbor, 1774



THE HOME OF CHARLES CARROLL, "OF CARROLLTON"
One of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence

thread of our story must be nipped before long. We shall therefore mention, though briefly, a few more of the attractions of Colonial Annapolis which we think the tourist might like to know about. One which we should not be forgetful of is the Maryland residence of Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, the hero of Santiago. It is situated at the corner of Cathedral and Franklin Streets only a square from Church Circle. Another is the old Council House, in State Circle. It was erected in 1696, and used as an assembly building by the colonial Governors and Council. Still another is the old Ridout House, on Gloucester Street. This was the home of John Ridout, Secretary to Horatio Sharpe, Governor from 1753 to 1759. The birthplace of Reverdy Johnson sits back from College Avenue almost opposite St. John's. Reverdy Johnson was born in Annapolis in 1797 and died here in 1876. During his career he was State Senator, United States Senator, Attorney-General of the United States, and finally Minister to the Court of St. James. At the intersection of College Avenue and King George Street stands the Ogle Mansion, built by Samuel Ogle, another of Maryland's colonial Governors. On Conduit Street, near Main, is Mann's Hotel, where General Washington frequently stopped when he visited Annapolis. On Prince George Street near Maryland Avenue is the Major Dorsey House, where the first session of the Maryland General Assembly was held in 1694-1695, and a few doors below on the same side of the same street is the Thomas Jennings House.

One of the delightful features of Annapolis and its environment is its tidewater location. The river Severn, beside which it drowns in the serene atmosphere of old Maryland, is navigable for vessels quite up to the city's wharves. In fact, one is apt to see a war vessel lying just off the Naval Academy almost any time, and two local steamboat lines make scheduled stops here.

The Chesapeake Bay is near, very near, You can easily imagine how near when you are told that the dome of Maryland's capitol, glinting in the sunlight, is plainly visible from the deck of a bay steamer passing up or down the superb highway of the Chesapeake. The Severn is also a popular haven for the storm-tossed mariner, when the Chesapeake's billows are wind-swept and swollen. Many are the times its inviting harbor has sheltered the bay craft, great and small, when they were "afraid to go through it."

It is the picturesque side of the Severn, however, that appeals most to some of us. We like its blend of beauty,—the wooded or shrub-grown banks, with green meadows and hillocks beyond; the landscape rising out of the rippling, glistening water here and melting almost imperceptibly into the filmy blue of the sky in the distance. And such exquisite coves and creeks as do abound! Spa Creek joins the Severn just below the Naval Academy and certainly no one would want a more enchanting place for that most fascinating of aquatic sports, canoeing. The writer recalls very well that when he got his first real glimpse of Spa Creek the "Call of the Canoe" hit him pretty hard. The club houses that bedeck the water front hereabouts seem to indicate that the call has not gone unheeded.

The tourist who has at his disposal sufficient time to hunt up all these historic spots with their attending relics, will be well repaid for his trouble. Looking back, "through the gathering mist of the years," he will ponder their past with as much ardor as his inherent patriotism can muster. Anyhow, his visit should prove instructive; and it goes without saying that he will fall in love with Colonial Annapolis.



BRICE HOUSE, ERECTED 1770



WASHINGTON TERMINAL STATION
12th and New York Ave., N. W.

THE TRAIL OF THE TROLLEY

Annapolis is best reached via the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Electric Railroad. The division of this road between Naval Academy Junction and Annapolis was formerly a steam railroad, one of the oldest in the country; chartered in 1838 as the Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad, the construction of the line from Annapolis to Annapolis Junction where it connected with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was completed in 1840. This line runs along the south shore of the Beautiful Severn River, generally known as the "Hudson of the South."

Upon the breaking out of the Civil War, and following the difficulties in moving troops through Baltimore from the north to the national capital, the government gave some thought to the possibility of transporting troops from the north bank of the Susquehanna direct to Annapolis by steamer, thence over this line to Washington, and a number of steamers landed troops in Annapolis to be moved in this manner. Efforts were made to frustrate this—part of the track was torn up and the locomotives disabled. After this, the government adopted sterner measures for the protection of the troops moving through Baltimore which resulted in opening that route immediately, and the route via Annapolis was abandoned.

In 1862, the Federal Government established a camp for paroled Federal prisoners returned from the South, at a point now known as Camp Parole, about two miles west of Annapolis on this road, and as many as 30,000 men were camped there at one time.

In 1906, work on an electric line that had been projected several years earlier between Baltimore and Washington was begun, and the project pushed to completion. A high speed, double track electric railroad of the highest type of construction, was completed and began operation between Baltimore and Washington in 1908. This company, known as the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Electric Railroad, had purchased the old Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad which had latterly been known as the Annapolis, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, and formed a connection with it at Naval Academy Junction, thus providing through service from both Baltimore and Washington to Annapolis.

Another line operating along the north shore of the Severn River between Baltimore and Annapolis was purchased by the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Electric Railroad and that company is now operating one hundred and five trains daily to and from the city of Annapolis, where, until a little over a score of years ago, there were but four trains each day.

The entire system of the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Electric Railroad is replete with every facility necessary for the safety, comfort and convenience of the traveling public, and the stations of this company in Baltimore and Washington are most conveniently located in the heart of the business section of each city.

The Baltimore Terminal Station is located at Howard and Lombard Streets and comprises practically the whole block bounded by Lombard, Howard, Pratt



BALTIMORE TERMINAL STATION AND WAITING ROOM
Howard and Lombard Streets



BALTIMORE TERMINAL YARDS

and Eutaw Streets. This building and track facilities constitute one of the best Electric Railroad Stations in the country. Here is a commodious and ornate Waiting Room with Ticket Offices, Parcel and Baggage Checking Room, Lunch Room, Barber Shop, Ladies' Waiting Room, and on the upper floors of the building, the general offices of the Railroad Company. The train yard adjoining this property accommodates forty-six cars and the approaches to all of the trains are covered so that passengers are protected from the weather in boarding and disembarking from trains.

The Washington Station is equally commodious and conveniently located in that city at 12th and New York Avenue, northwest, three blocks from the Treasury Building.

In Annapolis, similar conveniences are provided at West Street Station and at Bladen Street Station. In addition, trains run through the city direct to the Naval Academy Gate, passing many of the interesting old monuments of Annapolis. described in the foregoing. Those directly along the route are old St. Anne's Church, established in 1692, old State House, old Council House, Paca House, Carvel Hall Hotel, Harwood House, Chase House, Ogle House, and St. John's College.

Certain trains making connection with the Claiborne-Annapolis Ferry, run direct to the Ferry Wharf where passengers for Claiborne and points on the Eastern Shore of Maryland may board the Ferry without an inconvenient transfer of passenger or baggage through the city.



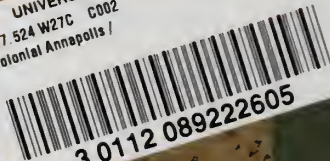
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